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BLIOU OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-" Our Boarding House."
BOOTH'S THEATRE-2-" Enoch Arden." 8-" Macbeth."
DALY'S THEATRE-2 and 8-" Zanina."
HATERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2 and 8-" Oil-HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-" The Gal ler Slave."

BAVERIT'S NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8——" Black Venus."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—" Hazei Kirk."

PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—" Fresh, the American."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTELLS—2 and 8.

BTANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—" Drink."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—1:45 and 8—" The Danicheffs."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8—" Where's the Cati"

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Ensiness Molices

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Batavia was met on the 4th inst. in tow of the steamer Columbia. She had lost her propeller and was being towed to Fayal in the Amres. === The recent engagement with the Boers turns out to have ended in the defeat of General Colley. ==== A turbulent meeting in favor o universal suffrage has been held in Rome. == Parther progress has been made in committee with the British bill to authorize coercive measures in Ireland. = The Mersey Steel and Iron Company has resolved to go into liquidation. DOMESTIC .- The Census Bureau has reported the

bonded indebtedness of all cities and towns having a population of 7,500 and over. = At Albany yesterday, Senator Bixby presented his views as a minority of the special committee appointed to invistigate the government of New-York City. per cent. Two fruitless ballots were taken at Harrisburg, Penn., for United States Senator. = The thaw has caused the water of the Hudson, Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Raritan and other rivers to rise rapidly ; the ice bas broken at many points and gorges were feared yesterday at a number of places, === Governor Neil, of Idaho, addressed a strong communication to the Legislature, arging action to prevent the spread of Mormonism, but the Legislature adjourned without artion. ==== The Colorado Legislature has passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the Irish,= A fire is raging in the Richardson colliery, Schuyl-Bank, N. J., was lost in a fog on the Shrewsbury River for several hours and narrowly escaped death. CONGRESS.-In the Senate, Mr. Hoar introduced a

resolution calling on the Judiciary Committee to report whether the presence of armed men, not commanded by a United States officer, at the Capital at times of the inaugurations of Presidents is not deagerous in practice; Mr. Dawes reiterated his charges against the Secretary of the Interior relain favor of his proposed Constitutional Amendment to secure the election of President by the popular Tete: the Postal Appropriation bill was considered The session of the House was unimportant.

UITY AND SUBURBAN .- Prominent Republicans of new-York gave a dinner to ex-Senator Dorsey last might at Delmonico's. ___ The Whittaker Court-Martial was continued yesterday. === Theophilus Toungs was cross-examined. ____ Active measures have been taken to suppress the low dens of the city. = Governor Murray, of Utah, gave his reasons to a TRIBUNE reporter for not giving a certificate to Mr. Cannon. - News was received from the overdue steamship Batavia, = Addithonal details of the disaster at Communicaw Station, Jersey City, were obtained. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.55 crats. Stocks active and higher, later were fererish and weaker, but closed strong at good re-

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations in deate partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature and chances of rain. Thermameter yesterday: Highest, 49°; lowest 31°; average, 40180.

The news of the safety of the Batavia is a whole sermon upon the folly of useless worry about delayed steamers and the wickedness of mensational stories concerning them.

A part at least of the project for dividing the vast Territory of Dakota makes progress. The Senate Committee has taken favorab's estion upon the bill creating the new Territory of Pembina, to consist of the northern half of Dakota.

There is a new departure, it seems, in the Police and Excise Departments. A greater strictness has been, and is to be, observed in passing upon applications for licenses, and a aber of the more disreputable places are marked for destruction. It is even proposed to close the Bowery "dives." This causes astonishment in the official precincts of Mulberry-st. and elsewhere. The public would ske some more astonishment of the same

The thaw has done thorough work in the Croton Valley. In less than two days the water has risen forty-nine inches at the Croton dam, and a vast supply is running to waste for lack of reservoirs in which to store 1. It must not be supposed, however, that the citizen is at liberty now to waste the Croton as he chooses. The fact is that the daily consumption is in excess of the capacity of

The country regarded Indiana as the turnbe point of the last Presidential campaign. practical politician knew that it was ed for the Republicans; first, by the partied for the Republicans, many of the

admirable head of the State ticket, Governor Porter, and, next, by the splendid organization and tireless industry of Secretary Dorsey. The tribute to Mr. Dorsey in the banquet last night was as generous as it was well-deserved. General Grant presided. and the occasion brought together a great number of leading Republicans from all parts of the country.

Governor Neil is fighting a courageous fight against polygamy in Idaho, and without much encouragement, it seems, from the Legislature. He spoke strongly upon the subject in his message at the opening of the session, but the Legislature ignored his recommendations, and gave the same contemptuous treatment to the second message, which is printed to-day. This fact alone is sufficient proof that the overflow of Mormonism from Utah into the neighboring States and Territories presents a problem which must soon be dealt with, and the statement that Governor Neil's second message "put the Mormon members in a great rage" is not without significance. It has long been known that civilization was gaining on barbarism in Utah itself. The diffusion of intelligence has undermined the church in its original stronghold, and even the dissemination of fashions has had its effect. When Paris styles can be had as easily in Salt Lake City as in New-York, a thrifty man hesitates before incurring the life-long responsibility of, say, twenty spring bonnets. But Mormonism is not surrendering-it is retreating to new fastnesses. Why should the poison be permitted to spread itself over a vast area? Now that resumption is an achievement of the past and refunding is almost out of danger, a new Administration might find less profitable new employment than in firmly enforcing the laws against the law breakers of the so-called Mormon Church.

Some of the more important figures already

obtained by the Census Bureau upon the subject of municipal indebtedness will be found in our Washington dispatches. If any one needed to be told that the debts of our cities are among the great burdens the country has to bear, and represent a groaning mortgage upon the future of municipalities, these statistics would supply that information. They have a peculiar and mouraful interest for the New-Yorker, because they bring home to him the proportion of this burden which the taxpayers of this city are carrying. The 300 cities and towns show a total bonded indebtedness of \$664,346,913, or about one-third of the outstanding National debt, of which New-York carries \$136,000,000, or more than one-fifth of the whole. Of course, this did not take the sinking funds into account, which would considerably reduce these figures in giving the real debts, but would not, probably, after the ratio, inasmuch as the same allowance would need to be made in the case of other cities. These 300 cities have a combined population of over 11,000,000. So that New-York with, say one-ninth of the municipal population, has more than opefifth of the municipal debt. It emphasize this comparison to remember that extravagant debts are the rule with other cities also. The burden of interest is enormous. No less than \$304,000,000 of this sum is bearing six per cent, and \$188,000,000 is bearing seven per cent, less than \$1,000,000 is funded at three per cent, as much as \$18,000,000 is bearing eight per cent, and some debts are bringing even ten and twelve

PARTIES AND DUTIES.

Three weeks from to-day the country will be reading the inaugural address of President Garfield. Therein one of the ablest statesmen of the Republican party, commissioned by its votes to serve as its leader, will set forth as Chief Executive of the Nation the principles py-cock resolutions on the subject in upon which be hopes to see the Government kill county, Penn. = A sleighing party from Red of the grovelling and debasing tendency of sans manifest any interest in the forthcoming inaugural, while there is a more general and intense anxiety to know the names of the seven men upon whom will fail the duty of recommending appointments to minor offices.

The occupation of the Democratic party is

to hunt for or manufacture "issues." tire to the killing of Big Snake; Mr. Waliace spoke | habit of the Republican party, as it enters upon each new term of power, is to ask what are its duties. Democracy is a more or less unsuccessful straggle to get office. Republicanism is a more or less honest endeavor to apply certain principles of justice to the government of the country. The Democrat tries to find out what professions or pledges he can the desire to advance their own interests be make which will give his party a chance of appeals to prejudice and passion, should persuccess. The genuine Republican faces each new trust with the inquiry, "What does duty "require? What reforms are needed, what wrongs are to be righted, what policy will it for a moment, that when Mr. Cox best promote the public good?" He who or Mr. Gillette, in Congress, or any of thinks first of office, and afterward of principle, is not a genume Republican. The Republican party would never have existed, if a sense of duty in regard to present evils had man's cause no good whatever, and have no not taken men out of old parties which then divided the power, into a new party then a powerless minority. Nor would that party have outlived the terrible responsibilities successively thrust upon it, if it had not manfully dared to do right at the risk of defeat.

"An era of good feeling," some men say, is to come with the new Administration, Very well, if the phrase means an era of peaceful obedience to just laws. But those who look for a period of political quies ence ought to be disappointed, if justice is still resisted. The Republican party has grave duties still to perform. It is not unaware of those duties; we hope it does not need to be reminded of them. But it owes to its opponents, and to those conservative citizens who hold the balance of power between parties, the utmost candor at all times in respect to its convictions and purposes. No statement of those convictions will be adequate, no foreshadowing of its future course will meet public approval, that does not put great stress upon the duty of the party to restore and uphold free government, in regions where it has been well-nigh suppressed by force and

fraud. "But this will revive partisan excitement," it may be said. Very well; partisan excitement is the one thing needful, when a great wrong is perpetrated and defended by a When there is zeal to commit crime, party. it is a crime not to be zealous for justice. If party spirit perpetrates and upholds a wrong, it is high time that there should be a different party spirit to strike down and root out that wrong. Away with the pitiful notion that those who ask justice must be quiescent, half-hearted and prone to compromise, while those who are robbing the people of self-government continue desperately in earnest. There is only one right way to get rid of partisan excitement. That is for the party which has been doing wrong to cease doing or defending it. There and nowhere else, the party as a National Opposition, acting as a

spirit of non-partisanship can justly begin. As long as it begins not there, it is sheer faithlessness to the most solemn duties of citizenship. If the Democratic party wants an end of partisan excitement about wrongs at the South let it join heartily with Republicans in putting an end to the wrongs at the South. Republicans not only have a right to demand, but are in duty bound to demand, that these wrongs shall be stopped, not because they are burtful to one party or another, but because they strike at the roots of free government.

No one doubts that the President-elect sees clearly what duty to the country requires. As the Chief Executive, whose duty it will be hereafter to recommend needful legislation, he is in a position not wholly unlike that of Mr. Lincoln at his first inauguration. He knows the will and the fixed convictions of the loyal people, and may well desire that the spirit in which they approach a grave duty shall not be misunderstood. Mr. Lincoln, in all the kindness of his great heart, appealed with solemn earnestness to those who were assailing the Union, and warned them that all the power of the Government must be employed to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. In a different way, the Constitution is again defied. War is in progress, not merely against the form of Union, but against the very spirit and essence of free government. All the power that the Nation possesses must be exerted, if necessary, to put down this resistance. It may be that the Presidentelect will think it proper to set forth, in kindly but earnest and solemn words, the convictions of loyal people on this matter, and to point out the duty which rests upon those who are charged with the government. It is time to have it understood that a partisanship which sets at naught the Constitution and the laws is neither more nor less than rebelism. These are not unmeaning words: "The "United States shall guarantee to every State "a republican form of government." A fresh and strong declaration of the duty of the Nation in this respect might not please those who have defied the Constitution and the laws. But it would recall to millions of loyal men the true leadership of 1861, and the lotty devotion to duty which inspired the

first Republican President. THE DEMAGOGUE'S OPPORTUNITY. Because there is no election just now pending and the excitement of the last has entirely disappeared, it by no means follows that the political schemer is idle or the small demagogue at rest. All seasons are theirs. They sow at every opportunity and reap whenever they can. At this moment the demagogue-and he isn't confined to one party: you find him pumping thunder in all of them -is lachrymose over the unnumbered woes of unhappy Ireland, while his indignation at the tyranny of the British Government in suppressing the voice of the minority, and depriving them of their rights under the Constitution, passes all bounds. He is ranting at Great Britain on the platform; introducing resolutions of sympathy with the oppressed an scorn for the oppressor in Legislatures and ir Congress; talking with owlish wisdom about the usage, custom, precedent and law of Parliament, and adding generally to a hubbat and din which, without clearly understanding, he hopes to make something out of for him-

Now Ireland and its wors have been demagogue's theme these many years. The country has undoubtedly suffered from misgevernment and been made the victim of injustice and gross political abuses. Its condition is a disgrace to the British Government. But is that the reason why Republican, Democratic or Greenback politicians are poundhonest desire to do them service in some way, is beyond question. But that your mousing politician who crams himself laboriously with three or feur isolated and unrelated facts as texts on which to fume and binster and nessture for ignorant applause, cares a penny lot the misgovernment of Ireland or the distress of her people, or for anything else except the votes of those whom he is trying to hopey-

fugle, no one believes The wonder is that the Irish voters themselves, or the intelligent portion of them who are animated by an honest purpose to serve their fellow-countrymen, and not merely by mit themselves to listen to the dema gogae's blarney. They must know, they cannot help knowing, if they reflect upon the local politicians in State Legislatures, introduce their resolutions denouncing the British Government, they do the Irishsuch purpose. Votes are what they are after; and it is no compliment that they pay to the intelligence of the Irish voter when they undertake to win his support by such cheap methods. As a people we may, and undoubtedly do, have a profound sympathy for the distress of Ireland. We have made practical demonstration of it scores of times. But the Government of the United States. or our Congress, and certainly our State Legislatures, have no concern whatever with them. No one is so ignorant as not to understand this; least of all the demagogue who play off meaningless resolutions on the subject as genuine demonstrations.

THE TRIBUNE is more in the habit of telling homely truths than of dealing in blarney, and it is in accordance with this practice that it offers to Irishmen the suggestion that their present temper is the demagogue's opportunity, and that they will do well to think twice before they give entire credit to the professions of superserviceable friends.

THE NEW PARTY MOVEMENT.

Messrs, Weaver, Gillette, De La Matyr and other leaders of the dissolving Greenback party have given notice that they intend to hold a convention at Chicago in March for the ourpose of forming a new political organization. They have named their bantling in advance. It is to be called the People's Party. The announcement of its approaching birth does not agriate the country. In fact it is received with absolute indifference. The public evidently believes the new party will be nothing more than a feeble remnant of the old Greenback concern masquerading under the thin disguise of a fresh name Now, a new party might be a good thing, if it had one or two honest sensible notions, and, refusing all alliances with the Democracy, should set to work to build itself up gradually and take the place of that

check on the Republicans, and challenging their theories as to the powers and duties of Government. There are two obstacles in the way of the creation of such a party, however. In the first place, the men who are eager to come forward and stand sponsors for it are the discredited demagogues who recently led the Greenbackers to destruction. The predictions of these men have all been falsified by events. They said that resumption would ruin the country. It has greatly benefited it, as everybody now sees. They said that the Nation could not maintain specie payments. It finds no difficulty in doing so. They said that the National debt was a crushing burden, which could not be borne. The people are carrying it, without feeling its weight, and are able without effort constantly to reduce its volume. They propounded new and extraordinary theories of finance and political economy, which the people repudiated because they were absurd and dishonest. After such an experience what right have they to set themselves up as the organizers and leaders of a new party? Their place is in the obscurity of private life. They have played their cards and lost the game. They can borrow no capital of public confidence to make a second attempt.

The other obstacle to the success of the new party scheme is the obstinacy of the Democratic party. It ought to die, but it will not. Logically it has no right to live after the defeats it has sustained, and after its abandonment of all its distinctive principles. But it does not care for logic. Its vitality is low just at present, but its staying power is as great as ever. It stands squarely across the path all new political organizations must travel, and refuses to get out of the way. A third party has no use ful function to perform in our National politics, and no field for successful action unless it can speedily dispatch one of the old organizations. Messrs. Weaver, De La Matyr & Co.'s party may exist for a while by playing the part of jackal to the Democratic tiger, but it will never destroy that predatory beast.

A new, vigorous, honest opposition party is, we repeat, a thing greatly to be desired. This is a government of parties, and it is more likely to be well administered with two good parties in the country than with one good one and one bad one. The party in power would be certain to behave well if it were closely watched by another party almost as strong, enjoying an almost equal measure of public confidence, and led by men of as much ability as its own leaders. Such an Opposition we are not likely to have, however. Certainly we shall not have it as long as the Democracy survives, and that party seems to be as long-lived as ignorance and prejudice in the North and the memories of the rebellion

OUR FOREIGN TRADE. The official reports of the commerce of the

country for December, and for the year 1880. make disclosures that are really startling. The value of domestic exports in December was \$57,079,730, and the largest amount ever exported in any month before was about \$86,000,000. The gross exports of merchandise were \$98,856,632, against \$87,733,999 in October, 1879, then the largest month's exports on record. The aggregate for the calendar year was \$889,649,840, against \$765,159,825 in 1879, an increase of \$123,190,015. On the other hand, the value of imports in December, though a little larger than for November, was smaller than for any other month in 1880, or since September, 1879. The high tide of imports, which began coming in during the summer of 1879, has been rapidly receding ever since April, 1880, when the value of imports was \$71,366,455, and in November it had ocratic or Greenback politicians are pounding the public car with unintelligent cant from the platform, or introducing poppy-cock resolutions on the subject in State Legislatures and Corgress? Why cannot we be unfashionable enauth and May last, rose in December to State 3.1,433,844, a billiance never before capitalled. For the calculations of the greenback politicians are pounding the public car with unintelligent cant from the May have the states of the state of the s upon which be hopes to see the Government conducted. By all thoughtful men, abroad and at home, this utterance will be regarded and at home, this utterance will be regarded with the utmost interest. It is an illustration of the grovelling and debasing tendency of modern politics, that not many active partises are under the succession of the modern politics, that not many active partises are under which their countrymen suffer, and are accusted by an honest desire to do them service in some way, neverticless quite large enough to remove the large enough to possibility of exports of specie for some time to come. The specie movement during the year was also more favorable than that of any other calendar year in the history of the country. The excess of imports over exports was \$69,229,822, against \$67,375,960 m 1879.

The naked figures given in the official reports, interesting as they are, do not cast much light upon the question of most general interest, namely, whether there is reason to expect the the foreign markets for American products will enlarge in proportion to the increase of productive capacity in this country." But it is encouraging to note that the exports of the more important products were not only large in the first half of the year, when Europe was sorely pressed by an extraordinary failure of crops, but were even larger on the whole in the last half of the year. when the immediate wants of Europe were met by crops fally up to the average. As to breadstuffs, it is true, this is not the case; the value of exports of that class for the fiscal year ending June 30 was nearly \$25,000,000 larger toan for the calendar year ending December 31. and only a part of this difference was due to the decline in prices. Yet it is surprising, on the whole, that shipments of grain have been made at a profit, during the last half of a year of good crops in Europe, so closely approaching in value and in quantity the exports during the corresponding part of a year of unprecedented destitution in Europe, and so greatly exceeding the largest exports ever known in any half year prior to that time. The facts clearly indicate that the permanent dependence of Europe upon this country for bread tuffs is steadily and surely increasing; that agriculture in Europe is becoming less able to supply the needs of the population, and that we may reasonably expect, whether crops abroad are good or bad, to be able in future to find a market for a greater quantity of breadstuffs than had ever been exported in any year prior to 1879. The exports of cotton were in quantity the

largest ever made in any year. Though the exact figures are not yet published, it is estimated that more than 2,000,000,000 pounds of cotton were sent abroad last year, and the value realized exceeds the amount received for sales of cotton in any year except 1866, when the price was abnormal. The exports of provisions for the year have been fully reported and amount to 1,761,147,999 pounds, the value being \$143,723,663. The large increase in value, in comparison with the previous year is due in part to an increase of 11 per cent in quantity exported, and partly to an increase of 19 per cent in prices obtained. Evidently the foreign demand for American provisions was si great as to have a powerful influence upon prices here. There is nothing to indicate that this demand is likely to diminish materially on the contrary, it grows steadily, like the de mand for breadstuffs, and the advance in price indicates that the demand treads closer upor the heels of the supply. The exports of petroleum were smaller in quantity by 16 per cent than in 1879, but the decrease in value was only 6 per cent, which is not a discouraging

symptom to producers. Exports of these four classes amounted in 1880 to about \$675,000,000, leaving about \$200,000,000 for the value of other exports of domestic products. As those other products were exported in 1879 to the value of \$181,600,000, it follows that there was also an increase of about 10 per cent in the exports other than those of the tour classes mentioned.

One of these days we shall have a frightful elevated railway accident to chronicle if something is not done to secure greater caution on the part of the working force on the lines. Within a fortnight there have been three collisions. Fortunately, we might almost say providentially, no lives have been lost, but this good luck will not always continue. Trains cannot keep on crashing into each other with impunity to life and limb. Some time or other, if this sort of thing goes on, there will be a horror of maiming and death-of men, women and children crushed. scalded and hurled upon the stone pavements. Of course there are excuses for these frequent accidents. One day it is the negligence of an engineer, a flagman or a switchman; another, it is a fog which obscures the signal lights. But fogs will occur and railroad employes will sometimes fail to be vigilant and prudent. It is the duty of the managers of the elevated lines to provide a system of cautionary signals not dependent for their working upon the judgment and fidelity of employes. Take Thursday's accident at Fifty-ninth-st. for example. If the engineer of the Ninth-ave, train had been notified by an electric bell three or four blocks below the Fifty-ninth-st. Station that the Sixth-ave, train had not moved on, he could have stopped his train, and there would have been no collision in the fog. Or take the recent collision on the curve, between Chambers-st. and Park-place. Such an accident could not happen if no train was allowed to round the curve until the departure of the preceding train from Park-place Station had been automatically signalled. One thing is evident-there must be an improvement in the present method of operating the elevated roads if they are to keep the confidence of the public.

The Southern Congressmen are fighting for the old flag and a big appropriation" in their support of the River and Harbor bill. They will not fare so well if the bill goes over to an extra session with a Republican majority.

As the end of Congress approaches, the condition

of the Democracy becomes more and more pitiable. Whatever of good has been accomplished at this session has been accomplished in the face of Democratic opposition. Their attacks upon the public credit and their efforts to create disturbance about the Electoral count have been defeated by the superior generalship of the Republicans. The session has displayed in stronger Lgut than ever the incapacity of the Democrats for public affairs. They pass from power distrusted by the public, and thoroughly disheartened as to their own future.

This disgraceful outbreak of the bulldozers in Florida is a fresh illustration of the advanced attitude of the South on the suffrage question. They started out with the declaration that a negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, and they have enlarged the doctrine now so as to include in the inhibition all Republicans. They regard all means justifiable whose aim is to keep Republicans out of office.

Mr. Cox approached dangerously near to "sectionaltsm" when he twitted Mr. Reagan with his ecession record. He was heaving a Republican

Before President Gartield takes his seat Charles Francis Adams should announce whether or not be intends to put a "brand on his brow." He has no right to spring the information on an unsuspecting public, as he do in 1877. Still, the effect of his "branding" President Hayes was beneficial, for the country has prospered under his administration.

The Southern items in the River and Harbor bill will undoubtedly reward inspection. Congressman Page complained on Thursday that the Great Kauawha River in West Virginia was put down in the bill for \$200,000, while the whole Pacific Coast had to be content with less than \$140,000. The Kanawha was similarly favored last year. At the opening of the campaign in West Virginia, in June last, The Kanawha Gazette called attention to the "magnificent" appropriations which the Congressman from that district had secured, and thus boasted of

Springer is quiet now, and Sparks has a chance to ter his hand at a sensation. There is a profound calm, and whatever caper he cuts will receive all

If the Democracy continues to sink out of sight at its present rate of speed, not even its ears will be visible four years hence.

Mr. Resgan only asks for \$750,000 for Texas, and is willing the little State of New-York should have 161,000. He evidently wishes the South to " get

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE POE MEMORIAL PERFORMANCE.

For an entertainment of a miscellaneous character this was one of the best that have been given here within our recollection. The programme, indeed, was not entirely symmetrical. For various reasons it was permitted to shape itself somewhat unevenly and with several rather violent contrasts. A great play with a great cast would, of course, have been preferable; but, as this could not be arranged, the managers did the next best thing, and made a miscellaneous entertainment of a singularly refined character The performance lasted five bours, and it fulfilled the promise of the programme almost to the letter. There were but few mishaps, Some of the house bills, hastily prepared, did not contain the name of Salvini, while others gave the name of Mrs. McKee Rankin in place of the name of Miss Louise Sylvester as the representative of Betsy Baker, Miss Catherine Lewis and Mr. John Howson, who had been announced to sing, did not appear-and were greatly missed-in consequence of some misunderstanding about the necessity of an orchestral accompaniment. The act of "Sullivan," in which Salvini appeared, was considerably cut to save time. There was rather a long wait between the two scenes of the "Colleen Bawn," and the quarrel scene from the "Boarding House," by Leonard Grover, was substituted for the trial scene of "Sellers." Mr. Leon J. Vincent handled the stage with remarkable energy and spirit, and himself appeared before the curtain and gracefully explained the need of a slight change of programme, and this was well received. The audience was numerous, crowding every part of the house. Nearly 900 persons remained standing during the performance. The receipts were \$3,110. The expenses were not large, and the accession to the monument fund is very considerable.

It was very agreeable to observe the kindly enthusiasm of all the artists concerned in the performance and therewithal the ready response of the sympathetic public. The great reception of the day was given to John Gilbert-a rame never assocated with any but good things, and steadily and rightly held in the affectionate esteem of this public. The great performance of the day was that of Clara Morris, in the Sleep scene from "Macbeth." The variety and significance of Miss Morris's elecution in this scene were exceedingly beautiful, and the long sigh with which her performance culminated will never be forgotten. We do not hesitate to say that this bit of the character of Lady Macbeth has not been acted with greater truth to the ideal, or greater pathos, on the American stage, within the last thirty vars. The greeting accorded to Mrs Boucleault vas exceptionally cordial, and it very clearly indited that the gentle and even tender feeling with hich she was long ago regarded in this ommunity has lost nothing of its warmth and sincerity. Mr. Charles Wheatleigh acted with

onsummate ability as Dunny Hann, shadowing the whole character with a delicately significant outline, just as the croscent moon shadows forth to full orb. Mr. Raymond was delightfully aroll Mouser, and he threw his comic force with Mouser, and he threw his comic force with the most abandon into the scenes of the farce, comingling a very delicate treatment with broad comic effects. Miss Louiss Sylvester, who studied Betsy Baker expressly for this occasionated this part with a demure playfulness which we extremely pleasant, and won the cordial favor of house. The eloquent and melodious recitation "The Bells," by Mr. Charles Roberts, jr., made genuine bit. Miss Kate Field delighted everybox with the fervid spirit of her droll "Silent Se Mr. Tearle, as Charles Surface, acted with empha brilliancy; and Miss Rose Coghlan was spe in Lady Teasle, and gave the exit spe Screen scene in a manner that brought many eyes. The little performance of the Phys in Macbeth, by Mr. Thomas Chapman, impressed Richardson's exploit of memory, in the Wocing acception, was much enjoyed and admired. Mr. Gilmen directed his full band, and in a selection of Scottinians evoked a sympathetic response, and with touch of patriotic music he gave a national color the occasion. Salvini's performance of Sullicas was all that it has ever been; and nobody needs to be told that it is a masterly employment of transparency in the art of acting. It incites the tear ne well as the smile, and it is the perfection of grace. Mr. Elton gave a most agreeable taste ohis quality as Miles-na-Coppaleen; and Mr. Grover and Mr. Polk. who generously placed themselves at the foot of the bill, gave the Quarrel scene from "Our Boarding House" with satained spirit, and therein crowned the performance with an appropriate touch of frolic. The audience was little thinned out toward the end, but the majority of the spectators remained to the last. It is seldom that we have the pleasure of recording an occasion so entirely pleasant. Richardson's exploit of memory, in the Wooing soes

THE PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL The public rehearsal for the fourth concert of the

New-York Philharmonic Society, which took place yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Music, brought out the largest audience of the season. There was not an empty seat to be seen; the proscenium boxes were densely crowded and the steps leading down to the orchestra chairs were filled with ladies who could find no other places. The concert itself was preeminently interesting both because of the magnitude and importance of the pieces which composed the programme-Bach's "Ein' feste Burg " cantata and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony-and the excellence of their rendering, and by reason of the interest which was attached to the first public appearance of Mr. Thomas's new New-York chorus, which, in conjunction with the chorus of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, was heard in both works. The performance was admirable in every respect. The orchestra was in splendid condition, and played with unwonted brilliancy, while the new chorns did capitally, singing the difficult and involved chorases with the utmost precision, firmness and spirit. To-night's concert will be in every way a memorable one in the history of the noble old society, for it marks the extension of its efforts into a new and wider field of usefulnes, in which it may reasonably be expected that the most important and valuable results will be achieved, while yesterday afternoon's rehearsal gave promise that the performance will be one of unsure massed excellence.

The Central Campaign Club Chorus will give a concert at Chickering Hall on Friday evening, Febmary 25, under the auspices of the Republican Central Club. Miss Ross, Mrs. De Lano, Messrs. Fritsch, Belfort and Pratt and Signor Liberati will take part in the concert, the proceeds from which will be devoted to defraying the expenses of the Chorus Club in attending the Inauguration ceremonies at Washington. This club rendered good service during the lest campaign, and this fact, with the excellence of the artists who are to take part in it, should make the concert successful.

PERSONAL.

Senator Blaine has been shut up in his Washingon home with an attack of acute rheumatism. He s getting better.

Mr. Gladstone was greatly touched by the receipt of the round-robin from his associates of the Liberal party, begging him to take care of himself. He sent back a cordial answer saying that he would. The round-checked, shy-eyed, fair-haired Princess

Stephanie has just been to her first ball, which she enjoyed with real girlish zest. She opened the dancing with Rudolph, her future husband. The weating is to take place at the beginning of May. King Kalakana, the Hawaiian, has the civilized good taste to dress simply, to wear no jewelry and

no decorations. He is a remarkably handsome man, more than six feet in height. His carriage is erect, his braid, mustache and eyes are black, and his expression is amiable. Franklin Carter, the newly-elected president of

Williams College, is a scholarly and agreeable man, conservative in religion and of excellent literary tastes. He is far from being a poor man, having some private fortune—not an unpleasant possession or a college president.

Arthur L. Thomas, the Acting-Governor of Utah, is a Welshman only twenty-eight years old. He is the son of an Alderman in Pittsburg, and began his political career as private secretary to General Neg-ley. For two years past he has been private secreley. For two years past he has tary to the Governor of Utah.

The bright little four-years-old grandson of Hawthorne, the son of G. P. and Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, has just died of diphtheria. He was ill only four or five days, and died just as those about him thought from his favorable symptons that he was recovering. He is said to have been a remarkable child. His mother is now ill, but not seriously.

Although George Eliot died suddenly, she had not, it is stated, been well for eight years. From Decem ber 20, when she was first seized by illness, she grew rapidly worse until the 22d. Then her physician found her lying on her back with the shoulders raised. Her eyes were closed; the face was of an ashen gray color, the lips livid, the breathing harried, and the pulse small, irregular and frequent: a loud pericardial friction sound was heard over the heart. Attempts were made to give brandy and food, but without avail, and the patient rapidly failed.

Dr. Wilm, the clever physician who married a Princess of Wurtemberg last year, much to the disgust of her noble relatives, is said to have made her very happy. He has a great practice at Breslan, and his accomplished wife aids him in the care of those of his patients who are too poor to procure the necessary remedies. The bantism of their little daughter was the occasion, the other day, of many pleusant rejoicings among the grateful people. The story of the Princess and the doctor is essentially a modern romance—practical to the last degree; but it is none the worse for that.

GENERAL NOTES.

A French chemist is reported to have given a striking proof of domestic affection. He condensed the body of his deceased wife into the space of an ordinary seal, and had her highly polished and see in a ring. He made a nice income by betting with lapidaries and others that they could not tell the material of the scal in three guesses, and, after pocketing the money, would barss into tears and say. "It is my dear, dear wife."

There are various ways of pushing newspapers in London. The great snow in England having necessarily attracted everybody's attention and made is the principal subject of discussion, a weekly journal offers a reward of one guinea to the person who will send to it a case "of the greatest personal inconvenience oceasioned by the recent storm." posed upon competitors will be found embarrassing. The parrative of "the greatest personal inconvenience" must not cover "more than ten sides of a half sheet of bote paper." The prize will be awarded "trith hardest case." And another might properly be given to the man who bore his botterations without growing, if such a man could be found in all England.

One of the minor morals of the crisis in the British Commons is the efficiency of double-party government, when the Opposition is as theroughly organzed as the party in power. The Conservati heartily with the Liberals in prolonging a debate until the House had been forty-one hours in session, and when decisive measures were finally taken to suppress the revolt of a factious minority the two historic parties voted as one man. The Speaker would not have vontured to act as he did if he had not received assurances from the leaders of the Opposition that they would side with the Government in sustaining his ruling. Bir Stafford Northcote and his associates recognized the fact that in a grave emergency it is the patriolic duty of the Opposition to rise above partisanship and to give their